out, and the department purged of every element of graft."

Show Inefficiency.

Show Inefficiency.

Mr. Carmack declared the breezharities in the Postoffice Department had shown an inefficiency in the administration.

Mr. Spooner said there could not be any disputing the fact that inefficiency had been shown, and that it was begun in the Cleveland fadministration.

Mr. Gorman said he was willing to have all the resolutions calling for investigations of the Postoffice Department, referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, as he had received assumines from the chairman that prompination would be taken.

In this connection, however, he said, he wanted to call attention to the fact that all of the debate on this subject had but emphasized the necessity for an investigate any particular officer; that he believed the investigation should be much breader than that as the irregularities had creat in by degrees and the corruption possible had been a part of three or more administrations. It now has reached a point he said, where men who are corrupt themselves have disclosed the energial the said, where men who are corrupt themselves have disclosed the corruption of others.

"Me nurbose," he added, "is not so much to expose the leaden of such corruption in the future in the Postoffice Devices in making protective laws to eliminate the chance of such corruption in the future in the Postoffice De-

iminate the chance of such corrup-in the future in the Postoffice De-

Regular Investigations.

Regular Investigations.

Mr. Sponer asked if Mr. Gorman would not be willing to supplement that suggestion by calling upon Congress for a thorough investigation of all departments at stated periods. Mr. Gorman answered that he would be willing to make the change, but for the present be was content to deal with the question in hand. Continuing, he declared that the corruption was not a party matter; that the present Postmaster-General could not have been responsible for the state of affairs in his department as it started before he entered upon his duties as the head of the department. The senator expressed a willingness to do justice to the President "in this time of trouble in his official household," but said he could not understand why the Republicans in the Senate had persistently refused to give to the minority official information concerning the departments. He declared that the determination to ignore the wishes of the minority had been manifest at this session for the first time since he had been a member of the Senate. He called attention to the resolutions introduced by himself, by Mr. Carmack and by Mr. Pennose, asking for the Bristow reports of the postoffice investigation, and declared that every effort to got this information had been that this infernation had been that the surface of the Senate. He called attention to the resolutions introduced by himself, by Mr. Carmack and by Mr. Pennose, asking for the Bristow reports of the postoffice investigation, and declared that every effort to got this information had been theatted by the Republicans.

Not Afraid.

Not Afraid.

Not Afraid.

A severe denunciation of the charge of suppression of information was made by Mr. Lodge, who said that he was thoroughly tired of that old story, which had been made over and over again by senators on the other side of the chamber. He said it is quite true that the Republicans had nearly two-thirds of the members of the Senate, and he wanted to inform the other side that they were thoroughly responsible for their conduct of offairs, and that as they were responsible they proposed to conduct their affairs in their own way. Continuing, he said:

"We are not afraid of daylight; we are not afraid of the senator from Maryland, and least of all we are not afraid of that old time-worn story of suppression of public information."

After some further colloquy between Messers, Spooner and Teller over caucus bontrol of party action in the Senate, an agreement was reached to postpone further discussion of the postoffice question until, Friday next, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

In the House.

In the House.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The only measure considered in the House to. day was a bill introduced by the delegate from Hawali to ratify an act of the Manufacture and distribution of electric light and power on the island of Oahu, territory of Hawali, which came up for consideration under call of committees, Owing to objections made to the bill in the form presented, it was recommitted to the Committee on Territories. Reference was made by Mr. Robinson to the Rosence of Delegate Kawanianiole, saying the committee was embarrassed on that account.

ABOLISH OFFICE.

There May be No Railroad Commissioner Named.

missioner Named.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Secretary Hitchrock, of the Interior Department, has recommended to the President that the office of railroad commissioner, held by the late General James Longstreet, be abolished. It seems probable that the recommendation will be adopted, and that no successor to General Longstreet will be appointed. For two years the Interior Department has made no estimate of the salary of railroad commissioner, the necessary appropriation of General Longstreet's salary of 5.006 being made by Congress on it own initiative. The duties of the office practically have been absorbed by the Interstate Commerce Commission,

To Investigate Charges.

To Investigate Charges.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.-The
House Committee on the Judiciary today appointed Representatives Palmer,
of Pennsylvania; Pearre, of Maryland,
and Claylon, of Alabama, as a subcommittee to go to Florida and investigate
the impeachment charges which have
been filed with the committee against
United States District Judge Swayne, of
the Northern District of Florida.
A meeting of the subcommittee was
held at the adjournment of the House,
at which a request was formulated to
be sent to the persons making the
charge initiating the impeachment proceedings, for detailed specifications, setting forth wherein Judge Swayne has
been guilty of official misconduct.

Suit Against Lemly.

Suit Against Lemly.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Robert Burton Rodney, paymaster with the rank of Heutenant-commander on the retired list of the navy, to-day brought suit for \$150,000 damages against Captain Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate-General of the navy, for alleged long continued "peculiary and naval grade losses" and indignities. The complaint alleges

Captain Lemly the navy, for alleged noise continuous per-cuniary and naval grade losses" and indignities. The complaint alleges that Captain Lemby has usurped practical supremacy of the Navy Department, and is depriving the complainant of legal rights, under his commission.

"THE LAND OF THE SKY."

The Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C., in the delightful "Land of the Eky." will open January 8, 1894, for the winter and spring scason. A splendid place to spend a day, a week, a month or year, and is best reached by the Bouthern Railway. Low rate excursion tickets on sale daily, return limit six months from date of sale. The dning car service of the Southern represents the highest standard of excellence.

MALINIA DE LES MANAGEMENTS DE LA COMPANION DE BLANKS' HEADACHE AND **HEURALGIA TABLETS** Will cure the worst form of Head-ache or Neuralgia within ten miq-utes. Sold by reliable druggists. Price 10c. per box, 3 for 25c.

Total Contract Contract



No fashion plate effects No padded figures: No eccentricities:

Just good, common sense clothing for practical men. \$15.00 to \$20.00 will buy a suit or overcost that will place your dress above reproach.

ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD OFF ON TROUSER PRICES!



DANIEL ON **OPPOSITION**

The Senior Senator From Virginia Will Resist Ratification of Canal Treaty.

VOLUME ON GENERAL EARLY

The Senator Will Soon Publish Book on Noted Confederate Leader.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6 .- Senato Daniel said that he was strongly opposed to the ratification of the treaty wit Panama for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus. "I do not care to discuss the President's message on the subject, which was read to the Senate," he "It did not contain anything which caused me to change my mind and make me believe that our government had not acted improperly in bringing about a revolution in Panama for the purpose of securing a right of way for the canal."

Senttor Daniel said he would make a speech in opposition to the ratification of the treaty when it comes up in the Senate, though, of course, he could not say when that would be. Senator Daniel's speech will be one of the features of the debate. His speech on the ratification of the Anglo-American treaty several years ago, in which he opposed the convention, attracted general attention throughout the country. Senator Daniel was a close listener to Mr. Lodge during the course of the latter's speech in the Senate vesterday, and once or twice inacted improperly in bringing about a rev

throughout the country. Senator Daniel was a close listener to Mr. Lodge during the course of the latter's speech in the Senate yesterday, and once or twice interrupted him with a question.

VOLUME ON EARLY.

Senator Daniel said to-day that he was much interested in the volume he will have out soon on General Jubal A. Early, He will write a memoir of General Early, which will preface the work, which was left in manuscript by the celebrated officer. Senator Daniel was General Early's adjutant, and said to-day that he did not think there was any one who knew him better. The manuscript will be annotated by Senator Daniel, and promises to be one of the most interesting works on the war that has been sisued in a long while.

Senator Daniel also has in course of preparation a history of the Gettysburg campaign, although it is not so well advanced as the biography of General Early. Sam Small, who has been writing editorials for the Atlanta Constitution recently, supporting the policy of the administration, is in the city to-day looking for an appointment. It is understood that "Rev." Mr. Small wants to be appointed railroad commissioner, the position made vacant by the death of General Longstreet. It is not likely that he will get it. The office has not had any duties attached to if for some years, owing to the fact that the national goveriment has not had any recent interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad, to look after, which was the chief and almost the sole duty of the commissioner.

General Joseph E. Johnston held the position some years, and so did General Wade Humpton. He was succeeded by General Longstreet, and the office came to be looked on as belonging to a distinguished Confederate soldier. It was known by everybody that the duties of the position had not existed for some years, but it was thought by the men

greats of service in the old army.

CANAL QUESTION.

Representative Jones, of the First District, and Representative Maynard, of the Second District, will go to Wilmington, Del., Priday night to attend a banquet to be given by the Board of Trade of that city, at which the subject of a canal to be constructed by the government to unite the waters of Delaware and Chesapeake Bays will be discussed. The Virginia senators were invited, but they are not able to attend. Mr. Jones said to-day that the matter was one in which the people of Eastern Virginia were vitally interested, as the construction of the canal would obviate their going to sea in making the trip to Philadelphia, for instance, and thus the dangers and hardships of traffic with the North would be minimized.

BROILED CHOPS.

Wipe off the cnops with a clean wet cleth and trim off the edges; if very fat cut rather close to the meat. Rub the wire broller with some of the fat, so that the chops will not stick. Lay in the chops and put over a clear, red fire without flame and toast one side first and then the other; do this till they are brown. Lay on a hot platter and dust both sides with salt and a they hit of pepper. Put bits of lemon and parsley around and send to the table very hot.

TO CATCH THEIR VOTE

This Regarded to be Sole Purpose of Circular to Government Employes.

PENSION CIVIL EMPLOYES

Bill for This Purpose the Avowed Object of Aforesaid Circulars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6 .- One of the shrewdest of the many games worked and attempted by the administration for the control of the old soldier vote has just come to light in the interior deparment. A circular was sent out yesterday and given full circulation in the department, especially in the pension office, requesting that the employe who received it would at once make but on the card sent with the circular a state-ment covering the questions regarding the length or service he had rendered as a soldier in the war between the States, and other matters pertaining to

States, and other matters pertaining to his record in the army.

Further along in the circular it was stated that the information was sought for use in connection with a bill which is being prepared providing for the retirement and pensioning of employes in the civil service of the government who have reached a certain age. The bill is to be pushed by the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, which is vice Retirement Association, which is composed of employes of all the depart-ments of the government, and no one

A veteran of the Union army from Maryland, who has an excellent record as a soldier, and who is now in the civil service of the government, said to me to-day that all the soldiers of the depart-ment knew that the circular was solely for the purpose of influencing the old soldiers vote. soldler vote.

soldier vote.

"We have been patted on the back until we are roundshouldered now," he said, "and all this is but another pat. Every civil employe of the government will be as much benefited by the bill as will the old soldier who happens to be on the salary rolls of the department. The proposition is to be made in the bill referred to in the circular to retire all employes of the government when they reach a certain age, without reference to whether they are old soldiers, and to allow them a pension. In the case of the old soldiers thus retired they would get the pension allowed them by the proposed law, and in addition, in the majority of cases, would also receive a pension from the government for service in the army.

CALLED A KICKER.

"All this is absolutely wrong. I was wounded in 1864, but as I am in the employ of the government, have never asked for a pension, and I stated that fact in answering the questions on the card sent out with the circular to-day. I hold that no old soldier who is in the employ of the government should be allowed a pension, and I have always gone further and contended that a veteran who was not dis "We have been patted on the back until

and I have always gone further and contended that a veteran who was not dis abled from service in the army should not draw a pension, unless he was an object of charity.

"I am called a kicker and a crank, and

not a good Republican, because I am op-posed to the entire system of making apposed to the entire system of making ap-pointments to the civil service. I am a civil service appointee, and cannot be discharged for any partisan reason. But in spite of that fact I maintain and have always maintained that the system is whelly unfair. Certainly it is unfair to give a man a place in the government service after he has fought a dozen other men for it, and then after he has drawn the salary attached to it all his life, practically, retire him on a pension. I hope the pension which will be paid them will be paid by assessment of employes, and not by the United States govern-

ment."

It is not known whether the proposed bill contemplates providing for pensioning retired employes from the national treasury, But there seems no doubt that the

movement referred to in the circular above is for the sole purpose of inthe-energy the soldier vote. The veteran quoted said he thought it would continue to be agitated until about fifteen minutes before the polls closed on the eighth day

(Continued From First Page.)

The reverse movement of the rudder was a fraction of a second too late to prevent the machine from touching the ground and thus ending the flight. The whole occurrence occupied little, if any,

ground and thus ending the flight. The whole occurrence occupied little, if any, more than one second of time.

NO DESCRIPTION.

"Only those who are acquainted with practical aeronautics can appreciate the difficulties in attempting the first trials of a flying machine in a twenty-five mile gale. As winter has already set in, we should have postponed our trials to a more favorable season, but for the fact that we were determined before returning home to know whether the machine possessed sufficient power to fly, sufficient strength to withstand the shock of landings and sufficient capacity of control to make flight safe in bolsterous winds, as well in calm air. When the points had been definitely established we at once packed our goods and returned home, knowing that the age of the flying machine had come at last.

"From the beginning we have employed entirely new principles of control, and as all the experiments have been conducted at our own expense, without assistance from any individual or linstitution, we do not feel ready at present

"From the beginning we have employed entirely new principles of control, and
as all the experiments have been conducted at our own expense, without assistance from any individual or institution, we do not feel ready at present
to give out any pictures or detailed description of the machine."

KING EDWARD'S DOG.

During King Edward's recent visit to Ireland his favorite pet dog was taken ill suddenly and, despite the best medical attention, died in a few hours. The dog was a little Irish terrier namid Jack. The King had the dog embaimed, and on leaving Ireland gave explicit directions as to the manner in which it should be buried and the style of tombstone to be erected over it. The tomb has just been completed with the following inscription:

Here lies "Jack,"

King Edward's Fayothe Irish Setter, Who only lived twelve years, dying on July 21st, 1993.

The Book Tell's You Kow PUTTING UP

If you want to led better.

If you want more strength.

If you want more strength.

If you can't do things like you used to, if your herves—your courage—is leaving you. If your conflictnes in yourself is less.

If you lack vim, vigor, vitality, if something is entire away your constitution. Ask me by letter for the book.

Bou't send a penny, Let me take the risk. bou't send a penny, Let me take the risk. The control was a send a penny, Let me take the risk.

Not the tell you of a riversist mean you who will be tell you of a riversist mean you who will be the risk. Take it and see for your well will be the risk. Take it and see for your self what it will no. Then decide.

No cost—not a penny—if you say "I am no better." Don't leave it to the druggist—nor to me, We might be prejudiced.

You, you alone, shall say in word, whether you pay \$6.90 or nething. The druggist can't complain. The is to bill the cost to me at your say set.

Try Dr. Shoop's Restorative A Month At My Risk.

A Month At My 108k.

Not a neony if it fails.
It's a two-nent stamp—or a postal—against stable of my akestorative—agains \$5.50, their cost. Don't you begin to believe the tractive can do something unional f. the dek? I have found, long ago, how certain, it is, how seldom it fails.
I'll risk my reputation on it. And the cost at the medicine, too. I know, and I want voit to know. This is my way of gaining your interest. Others don't do it that way. It's any anyway with them. Ask me for the book you need.

o'th need.

Write me. Now-to-day.

Write me. Now-to-day.

Write me. Now-to-day.

Write me. Now-to-day.

Book 2 on the Henry.

Book 5 on the kidney.

Book 5 for Ment.

(Seal vi).

(seal d).

Dook 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with
me or two bottles. At druggists.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION

Giles Jackson Hopes to Get Sum of Money From Government for Negro Exhibition.

MONEY IS IN THE TREASURY

Thought That Bill to Appropriate It for the Purpose Will Meet With Favor.

(Special to The Times-D'spatch.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.-Glles B. Jackson, the negro lawyer of Richmond, who is also the director general of the Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States, which was incorporated for the purpose of havtake part in the Jamestown Exposition, is in Washington in the interest of a is in Washington in the bill, which he is preparing, by proposes to obtain very substantial aid

proposes to obtain very substantial aid for the project.

He said to-day that there is in the treasury of the United States the sum of \$180,000, representing the unclaimed bounty money due negro soldiers enlisted during the war between the States. The auditor of the treasury has repeatedly asked Congress to take action directing as to the disposition of the money, and several bills have been introduced providing for the disposition of the moley, and several bills have been introduced providing for its appropriation in whole or in part to certain institutions of learning estab-lished for hegro pupils. The bills have falled because of their not being general enough in object, and Congress has con-tmued to allow the money to lie in the

tmued to allow the money to lie in the treasury.

A bill is now being drawn providing for the appropriation for this entire sum to the association, to be expended in having the exhibit portraying the advancement of the negro since obtaining his freedom. Glies says he has received assurances from members of Congress from the South and other sections that they will give such a bill their support, and, in view of the national character of the association, and the repeated recommendations of the auditor of the treusury that something be done with the money, which has lain in the treasury for so long, he is very hopeful of seeing the bill passed. The measure will not be introduced until the President of the United States issues his proclamation declaring the mational character of the Jamestown Exposition, which he is expected to do in a few weeks.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICE OF COTTON

There Was a Rally Near Close, But Net Decline Is From 70 to 76 Points.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-Trading in cotton was less active to-day and prices showed a reactionary tendency, after the sharp advances of yesterday. This was chiefly due to disappointing cables and con-siderable selling here for Liverpool ac-count, as well as for the account of profit taking longs. By the end of the first half hour of trading the market was about 19 to 23 points lower, but showed considerable stability around that

During the forenoon the market broke

Decline in New Orleans.

Decline in New Orleans.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Heavy liquidation, induced by unfavorable Liverpool cables and disquieting war rumors, caused a decline of from 30 to 33 points in the cotton market to-day. There was a general tendency to lower crop estimates on the census report of yesterday and one firm came out with an estimate of 9,250,00 hales, which is the lowest estimate made thus far by any member of the cotton exchange.

STIFF FIGHT

Friends of Mrs. Hampton Hoge Want Her Made Postmaster at Blacksburg.

MR. GLASS MAY TAKE PART

Office Is in His District, But Mr Slemp Will Probably Dispose of It.

(From Our Regular Correspondents)

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 6.—There is

eginning to be some doubt manifested In some quarters as to the correctness

of the more or less general impression hat Postmaster Elliott would be resp printed at Blacksburg. The friends of Mrs. J. Hampton Hoge have not given up hope of inducing the President to reward the widow of the deceased Republean leader in Virginia, and there seems some ground for their expectations of eventually winning. The delay of the President in sending in the nomination would of itself give courage to these who are leading the fight for Mrs. Hoge, though Representative Slomp has as serted positively that Mr. Elliott would

though Representative Stemp has asserted positively that Mr. Elliott would be reappointed. He has worked hard for the present postmaster, and has said on several occasions that the President's word had been given that the appointment would be made.

The friends of Mrs. Hoge have asked Representative Glass to take a hand in the fight for her, and while he has not said that he would do so, there is some present of his going to see the President in behalf of the lady, and it may be that the Virginia senators will also help him in the matter.

The office is in Mr. Glass' district, and not in Mr. Slemp's, but Mr Slemp, being a Republican, and the dispenser of patronage in Virginia, stands far better chances of succeeding with the President. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has endored the application of Mrs. Hoge, and has done what he could to secure her appointment, but he is not entirely in accord with the President, as evidenced by his voting against the report of the committee recommending the confirmation of Dr. Leonard Wood to be a major-getoral.

While the chances are still that Elliott will be reappointed, there is still some hope for Mrs. Hoge, though her appointment would be a direct slap at Mr. Slemp, and the eRpublican organiza-

some hope for Mrs. Hoge, though, the appointment would be a direct slap at Mr. Slemp, and the eRpublican organization in Virginia.

NORFOLK TRAINING STATION.
Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs this morning, and in the course of his statement to the committee relative to appropriations said that the naval training station on the island at the Norfolk yard would be maintained, and that, it was desired that more money be expended upon it than heretofore. A member of the committee said that fow people knew that a training station was kept up at Norfolk, but Admirat Taylor speke in high terms of the work done there in fitting recruits for the naval service.

Service.

Representative Maynard said to-day that he had arranged to have a number of the business men of Norfolk and Pertsmouth come to Washington the latter part of the present month and a pear before the committee, which is e gaged in making up the river and harb

gaged in making up the river and harbor bill. It is well assured that the appropriation for the improvement of the Norfok harbor will be increased, and Mr. Meynard will endeavor to make it as large an increase as possibly.

Captain Lamb is busy now in attendance on the sessions of the Committee on Agriculture, which is engaged in hearing the heads of the Department of Agriculture as to the needs of the Department in the way of appropriations. These hearings will continue for some days yet. Captain Lamb is the senior Democrafic member of the committee.

MANY CLAIM BILLS.

OTJEN-TAWNEY BILL.

Representative Lamb said to-day that he was all at sea as to what course of pursue in the matter of the Otjen-Tawney bill forbidding the giving away of tags and coupons with manufactured to becce. Last session, at the request of the representatives of the National Association of Independent Tohnico, Manufacturers, he made great efforts to have the bill passed, and though he faired, he and the other friends of the bill were determined to undertake to have it passed this year. But now he finds that a great many of the former friends of the bill among the independent manufacturers are opposed to it, and are urging him to fight it. There is no likelihood of its passage with the independent manufacturers opposed to it, or badly divided, and the tobacco trust fighting it. OTJEN-TAWNEY BILL.

SCORE DEAD IN COLLISION

to have been fully sixty-five miles an nour.

A formal inquest was held at the wreck to-day by Corener Dooley, of Wabunsee county. The investigation will be continued to-morrow.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

Newspaper Reporter Who Was on Train Tells of Wreck.

On Train Tells Of Wreck.

(Copyrighted, 1991, by the Topaka State Journal.)

TOPISKA, KAN., Jan. 6.—H. G. Parsons, a reporter of the Topaka State Journal, who was on the wrecked Rock Island train, arrived in Topaka at 8 o'clock this morning, after driving overland from the scene of the collision. Parsons escaped with silght injuries, while two persons on the seat in front of him were killed. Parsons tells the following story of the wreck:

sons tells the following story or the wreck:

"It was in the third car of the passenger train, the first coach having been proceeded by a smoker and biggage car, that the greatest loss of life occurred. The smoker, which was occupied by only two or three men, was overturned and pushed through the car behind it, which was crowded with passengers, some standing in the aisles. The first warning given the passengers in this car was when the sudden setting of the air brakes shut off the lights, leaving all in darkness. A moment later a mass of splintered wood and from was crowded down upon them. moment later a mass of splintered wood and fron was crowded down upon them. No one was thrown out of his seat by the blow. Most of those in the forward end of the car were killed instantly. Thirty in the rear end of the coach, however, succeeded in escaping from that end of the car, which was still unobstructed. No one in the front half of the car escaped. They were crushed down between the scats by the smoker. When rescue was linally possible only three living persons were taken out by the rescuers, who were compelled to chop holes in the side and through the floor and top of the coach to reach thom. coach to reach them.

Three Saved.

"The three rescued from this portion were a man, a small girl and a middleaged woman, who were meaning and
begging to be taken out. One man, hurt
internally, was removed through the-rear
floor within five minutes after the collision, but died almost as soon as the rescuers laid him down. The woman died
two hours later while trying to tell a
physician her name. A dozon men had
worked on the place where she seemed to
be before she was extricated.

physician her name. A dozen men had worked on the place where the seemed to be before she was extricated.

"Bonney Martin, a girl cleven years of age, was pinned down between the two cars, the heavy stove resting on one foot. Her ories attracted the rescuers, and men, many of them bleeding from wounds about the face and arms, worked heroically to get her out. It took two hours of stendy work to relieve her. When she was taken out she addressed a doctor who was bending over her as "Papa." The physician did not have the heart to tell her that she was an orphan, her father and mother having been killed. Mr. Martin was killed instantly, and Mrs. Martin died ton minutes after being taken out of the wreck. The child was suffering with a broken ankle, where the heavy stove fell on her, and severe scalp contusions. She was put to sleep by a hypodermic injection to relieve the pain. "Some of the bodies found in the wreckage were so badly crushed as to be unrecognizable. Through a hole chopped in one side of the car the body of a gray-haired, heavy-sot man and a woman with long yellow hair were visible.

"Fires were built along the track at short intervals, and by the light of these the rescuers, in their cagerness to remove the victims, chopped openings in the wrecked coach until exhausted, and then handed their axes to others."

the wrecked coach until exhaustes, then handed their axes to others."

— Crushed Into Kindling.

"The entire sides of the car had been chopped away when the work was completed. Occasionally the rescuers would desist upon an alarm being raised by watchers, who decired that the chopping away of the coach was letting the smoker down upon the victims. So terrific was the force of the collision that the smoker left the trucks in its backward rush, leaving the trucks still upon the track. Not a wheel in the entire passenger train seemed to be off the track.

"The four cars in behind the engine were crushed into kindling. Dead and dying cattle littered the right of way, while many which had escaped from the cars uninjured ran about, adding to the confusion.

Norfork harbor will be increased and Mr. Moynard will endavor to make it as large an increase as possibly.

Captain Lamb is busy now in attendence on the sessions of the Committee on Agriculture, which is engaged in the aring the heads of the Department of Agriculture as to the needs of the Department of Agriculture as to the needs of the Department of Agriculture as to the needs of the Department of Agriculture as to the needs of the Department in the way of appropriations. These hearings will continue for some days yet, Captain Lamb is the senior Democrafic member of the committee.

MANY CIAIM BILLS.

I met Captain Lamb in one of the House corridors at the Capitol to-day, hurrying to a committee meeting will be hands full of a number of bills providing for the payment of claims of viginia citizens for damages done property by Federal solders during the war, or after. One of the bills was for the reliet of Isaac Davenport, of Richmond, who has long had a claim pending for rent due from the government, the dobt being contracted immediately after the war. Captain Lamb was on his way to press the committee to report the bills. He remarked that he thought he would be able to secure the passage of the one referred to, and of one other in the bunch. The Davenport claim has been gotten through the House once, but falled in the Senata.

Nembers of Congress are receiving inference of the committee to report the bills. He remarked that he thought he would be able to secure the passage of the one referred to, and of one other in the bunch. The Davenport claim has been gotten through the House once, but falled in the Senata.

Nembers of Congress are receiving inference of the senation of the chart and modeline, was without instruments and medicine, was without instruments and medicine, was without instruments and medicine was a without his transmitted. The proper claims of the right are called to the war through contracted insmediately after the war. Captain Lamb is a contingent of the committee of the committee of the co the patients whiskey to deaden the pain. The young doctor found a fireman who was injured in the bg. An artery was broken and he took it up with a perkinfe and tied it with a thread probably preventing the fireman from bleeding to death. He performed innumerable acts of a like nature before the arrival of the Topeka physicians."

The here mentioned by Mr. Parsons was Dr. Frank M. Bell, of New York.

DON'TS IN DRESS.

Don't wear vertically striped muterial if you are tail.

Don't expect great bargains to turn out great savings.

Don't wan big sleeves and big hats if you are short.

Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.

Twenty-five More Police.

Members of the Police Board are gratified at the action of the Subcommenting an increase on Financia a recommending an increas

Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.

Don't put cest before you. Corded silk won't cover a poor fit.

Don't forget that dress was made for the recommendation.

ready taken up their quarters in the annex to the new hotel. This annex is a portion of the old St. Clair, which has been remodelled and made as good as

new.
Since she gave up control of the Lexington, Mrs. Atkinson has been a bearder
at that place, She has, however, transferred all her belongings in the way of
furnishing and personal property to her
new quarters, and will be on hand to
look after the furnishings of the new
botel.

EXITS WERE FASTENED

Gross Carclessness Responsible for Loss of Life at Iroquois Theatre Fire.

> PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

None of the Employes Had Been Given Any Instructions in the Event of a Fire.

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, H.L., Jan. 6.—By their own

evidence, given to-day before Monroe Fulkerson, who is conducting the Fire Department investigation, into the Iroquois Theatre horror, the proprietors of the theatre showed that a worse condition of affairs existed than had heretofore been thought possible.
Will J. Davis, Harry D. Owers and

Thos. J. Noonan, active managers of the Iroquois Theatre, were examined by Mr. Fulkerson to-day. All of them pleaded ignorance of any precautions taken to prevent loss of life by fire at their thea-

tre. They admitted failure to instruct employes in fighting fire, and failure even to provide suitable appliances for guarding against flames. Their statements were corroborated by the testimony of twenty employes of the theatre, none of whom and ever been told his duty in case of fire.

EXITS BOLTED.

Noonan, who is the working manager of the theatre, under direction of Davis and Powers, admitted to-day that eleven bolted. Two of these exits, leading to the front of the theatre on

the front of the theatre on the ground floor, were locked, three additional exits on the north side of the ground floor were boited, three exits on the north side of the theatre from the first bulcony were belted, and three exits on the north side of the second balcony were bolted.

The greatest loss of life from the first was in the first and second balconies, where hundred of people were suffocated through inability to get out or were trampled to death while trying to do so. Had these three exits in each balcony been available, according to Inspector Fulkerson, the loss of life would have been greatly diminished.

Noonan declared that no person had been named by the theatre management

been named by the theatre management to superintend the operation of the ven-tilators of the theatre in case of fire and to superintend the operation of the ventilators of the theatre in case of fire and that in consequence the flames had been permitted to sweep the place instead of rocking a natural outlet through the stage roof. It was said by Noonan that Georgo M. Dusenberry, the head usher; Archibald Bernard, chief electrician, and the theatre engineer, knew how to operate the ventilators. It was proved by the testimony of these men that two of them never went upon the stage and that the other had never been told to assume charge of the ventilators in case of fire.

ONE IN THIEE.

Terom figures obtained by Noonan to day it became evident that almost one in three of the people who attended the matinee lost their lives, the percentagibeing a trifle over 31 per cent. The treatre scated 1,005 people and in addition to these, 235 had been admitted after all seats were sold, making a total of, see people in the theatre, of whom 591 were killed.

That the employes in the front of the house were thrown into a panic by the fire was shown by the testimony of all the stage hands examined to-day. Two ushers, each sixteen years old, declared that they ran on the first alarm of fire, and did not return to the theatre until the next day. The stage hands said they all sought safety on hearing that the place was on fire.

The formal inquest in regard to fire will

ace was on fire.

The formal inquest in regard to fire will begin to-morrow morning. The first wit-nesses called will probably be spectators who were in the theatre when the fire was discovered, and after them the stage bands will restly. hands will testify.

THE BOARD PLEASED.

Hope to Get Appropriation for Twenty-five More Police.

VIRGINIA BRIEFS.

HOTEL RICHMOND

TO OPEN SHORTLY

Within the next thirty days it is quite likely that Mrs. Atkinson's "New Richmond" will be opened to the public, The finishing touches to the hostery are being pushed by the contractor, and in a few days the furniture will be an at least the furniture will be an apprison of the old St. Clair, which has been remodelled and made as good as new.

IT'S SO EASY

To keep the stomach healthy, the appetite good, the breath sweet and the bowels open. Just take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before meals and see for yourself. It is also a sure cure for POOR APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CHILLE, COLDS and MALARIA. Try a bottle byday, also get a copy of OUR 1904 ALMANAC from your druggist. IT IS FREE.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.